

# The Times-Dispatch

Published every day in the year by  
The Times-Dispatch Publishing Co., Inc.

THE TIMES, Founded 1855  
THE DISPATCH, Founded 1859

Address all communications  
THE TIMES-DISPATCH,  
Telephone, Randolph 1-1212

PUBLICATION OFFICE 108 Tenth Street  
South Richmond 1024 Main Street  
Petersburg 109 N. Symmons Street  
Lynchburg 218 Eighth Street

HANDBOOK, STORY & BROOKS, INC.  
Special Advertising Representatives:  
New York 250 Fifth Avenue  
Philadelphia Mutual Life Building  
Chicago People's Gas Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES  
BY MAIL One Six Three One  
Postage Paid Year Mos. Mos. Mo.  
Daily and Sunday \$6.00 \$3.00 \$1.50 \$ .55  
Daily only 1.00 2.00 1.00 .55  
Sunday only 2.00 1.00 .50 .25

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service In  
Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg:  
Daily with Sunday, one week 15 cents  
Daily without Sunday, one week 10 cents  
Sunday only 5 cents

Entered January 27, 1905, at Richmond, Va., as  
second-class matter under act of Congress of  
March 3, 1879.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1914

THE TIMES-DISPATCH and Breakfast  
are served together with untiring regularity in the Best Homes of Richmond.  
In your morning program complete!

**Enemies of Equal Suffrage in England**  
SUBBORN Englishmen who see equal suffrage as a national calamity, should ask nothing better than that the militants should renew their operations at this time. An outbreak of importance while Great Britain is fighting for her life would undoubtedly bring down upon the heads of the participants the wrath of a British mob, and have the further effect of stiffening the back of the opponents of votes for women. Traitors will never receive any reward in England, save that traditionally meted out to them. If English women who are seeking the vote by constitutional and legal means cannot control their militant sisters, they might as well resign themselves to an indefinite postponement of their hopes.

**American Diplomats**  
PRESIDENT WILSON appears to be exhibiting his characteristic acumen and insight no less in his choice of ambassadors to represent us abroad than in his handling of purely domestic problems. For instance, his choice of Judge Gerard as ambassador to Berlin is now proven to be a really brilliant selection. The manner in which Judge Gerard handled the unprecedented situation of hosts of Americans desiring to get out of Germany at the outbreak of the war was no less efficient than the assistance he was able to give to the British ambassador when that diplomat and his staff had received their passports. For these services official thanks have been given by the British government in terms that are enthusiastic.

Our representatives abroad may not be professional diplomats, but they can be amazingly efficient for all that.

"For All We Have and Are"  
A LATE we have heard from Rudyard Kipling, who contributes a poem on the war to the London Times. The easiest thing to say about it is that it is superior to the verse in which Robert Bridges and William Watson have attempted to picture the British spirit in this time of stress, but something better can be said of it than that. It is just the kind of poem we might expect of Kipling, especially at this time. Its greatest merit is in the thrilling ring of parts of it and the rugged clearness with which the real situation England now faces is mirrored, especially those last lines:

"There's but one task for all,  
For each our life to give,  
Who stands if freedom falls,  
Who dies if England lives."

There in verse is the same sentiment frequently expressed in prose by the public men and newspapers, the spirit in which Great Britain will fight this war. It augurs ill for a brief struggle.

**The Financial Aspect of Prohibition**

THE economic disturbances that would follow the enactment of State-wide prohibition are so extremely complex as to make an exact forecast impossible. What is certain is that men will be thrown out of employment, buildings which no longer serve the purpose for which they were constructed will be thrown on the market, and deficits in the revenue of State and communities will have to be made up.

Virginia itself will lose about \$500,000 which it now receives from liquor licenses. This should be added to the uncertain amount which will have to be spent on the enforcement of the law. The experience of other States, which is all we have to go by, is that the secret distillation of spirits is a concomitant of State-wide prohibition, together with a large increase in the class of law violators known as bootleggers. The apprehension and punishment of these persons will probably be more than the present official force can deal with. The cost of the increased force must be met out of taxes, and among the deficit of approximately \$500,000 the Virginia statutes do not permit a bond issue to meet such expenses.

The State has at the obvious and unconscionable taxables the land itself, with personal property as the second and less reliable source of revenue. The existing inequalities of the land tax, under which the cities pay on so much higher a proportionate valuation than most of the counties, would doubtless receive the attention of the taxing authorities when the need of repairing a deficit arose. In Richmond, for instance, the property owners pay on a valuation of approximately 50 per cent of the market value, whereas in some of the counties the tax is levied on as low as 20 per cent of the sale value.

It thus seems fair to anticipate that farm, mineral and timber lands will have to bear their full proportion of the loss in State revenue if State-wide prohibition is enacted. The alternative to assessing these lands and city lots at their market value is to raise the tax rate, which is already high, or to find new objects of taxation. It does not appear probable that the people would tolerate either course, so long as any portion of the land its self was assessed lower than at its full value.

In addition, therefore, to the disturbance resulting from cutting off a source of employment and of buyers for some farm products, the country districts will also have to face a sharp increase in their tax bills.

In that cities increased expenditure on the

police force is a probability along with decreased revenue, and the vague but unmistakable incitement which appears to afflict cities which have abandoned the licensing system, and of which Portland, Me., is a striking example. Richmond itself is a growing city, with need for increased revenue for its own purposes all the time. Loss of revenue will have to be made up by heavier taxation with less to tax. The only increases to our population under State-wide prohibition would be from the undesirable class of bootleggers. The sort of energetic, law-abiding workers we want in this town seem to avoid nonlicense municipalities.

The possibility of curtailing the appropriations to our schools, streets, fire and police departments and the other municipal undertakings, giving up the thought of a free public library, and the establishment of compulsory education is not agreeable to loyal citizens of this or any other town.

The practice, common to cities which have been forced to abandon local self-government, of fining illegal liquor dealers amounts to a year about equal what they would pay under the license system, must be a thoroughly repugnant prospect to every honest man and woman. Yet that prospect must be considered in any attempt to review the financial consequences of abandoning local self-government for State-wide prohibition.

The cities no less than the counties will be forced to pay a rather complicated bill of expense, should State-wide prohibition be enacted in Virginia.

### The Art of Being Prepared

IN every great event little Mr. Average Man can find something profitably applicable to the relatively petty affairs of his own insignificant life. John Smith doesn't make much of a ripple in the world, nor do his experiences make nations sit up and take notice; yet to John Smith himself he is a person of very first importance, and the affairs of his life are affairs that, so far as he is concerned, must shape destinies.

Considering that a great event is composed only of the massed experiences of a million John Smiths, each little John Smith, with his own private griefs or joys, we may proceed to consider a dozen of great events as personally interesting to individuals. A single man may profit by the mistakes or achievements of a nation. If 10,000 men lift 10,000 pounds, there you have in the aggregate a lot of pounds, but only sixteen ounces to the man.

Now then, Europe is engaged in a mighty struggle, and a fact that stands out with terrific force is that Germany goes to war prepared, while the opponents of Germany are relatively unprepared. German children play war, German young men must serve in the army, German subjects everywhere are reservists, at all times and for all military eventualities prepared. This single fact is of momentous significance, for it infinitely increases the amount of fighting and loss the other nations must invest to meet that one thing, the state of preparedness.

If little Mr. Average Man cannot deduce the moral, then John Smith must be blind. A vast majority of men live from day to day, expecting nothing, laying by nothing, storing away no new knowledge, content with what they have, and ambitious for nothing but to be left alone. When the rainy day comes, the trouble, the problem, the chance for promotion, the unprepared man either curses his luck or resigns himself to his fate, throwing himself and his needs on the shoulders of the man who is prepared even to carry the double load. Or he fights for his existence against tremendous odds, and the greatest of these odds is that fortune favors the other fellow—the one who was ready.

Here is at least one good thing the average individual can get out of Europe's disaster—if he will. Giving advice is usually a profitless task, but to the man who has his share of the world's struggles to bear, this tip: "Be prepared."

### Two Messages

TWO messages come from the front. One is from the German Emperor to all his soldiers: "Get to Paris or die!" The other is from a dying German aviator, fallen in French lines, transmitted through American agencies, and it is a farewell to his parents. The French officers have been kind to me, he writes—and dies.

Two messages—one an imperial mandate, one the heart cry of a boy. The one will ring down in history with Nelson's "England expects every man to do his duty!" The other, passing into immediate oblivion in the mass of personal detail, will be lost, save to a circle so small in comparison that the world will not note it.

And yet, when one views it from the standpoint of individual humanity, the success or failure of a whole nation is of infinitely less importance to some one than that aviator's grim attempt to the very death. Certainly the clash of the two mighty armies is less tragic, less dramatic, less thrilling than the hurtling fall of a single birdman brought to earth by great guns that know no brother.

The armies fight in massed company, the birdman, his wings stilled by a lucky shot, staggers onward a pace, turns, and in solitary helplessness plunges earthward.

"The French officers have been very kind to me!" A wonderful message, a gripping compassion-holding last cry of a hero, a testimony to the universal brotherhood—a gift given to the teeth of brute force. And yet—

"Get to Paris or die!" An imperial man—daemonic utterance. But how empty what a mockery to the mother of the one man who lies, still and cold, his arms crossed where he lies on the stretcher, among his friends, the enemy!

The Boston Transcript thinks well of Senator Burton for the Republican nomination for the presidency in 1916. So do the Democrats, every little bit helps.

Correspondent of the New York Evening Sun compares Roosevelt's methods with Sullivans. Throwing one handful of mud at two people.

While Europeans are dodging bullets Americans are dodging the "When-Wall-in-War" stories.

There goes that hand-organ again! Wish Italy would declare war and call out the reserves.

If Russia takes Germany and Germany takes France, what will France do?

The ancient and futile effort to legislate people into goodness still goes on.

Blocking resolutions won't bring some congressmen back after November.

School teachers are now busily engaged in revising the geography course.

## WAYSID CHATS WITH OLD VIRGINIA EDITORS

"How did Jim Mann work up that reputation for towering intellect, anyhow?" asks the Portsmouth Star. When did he get it?

"The war experts generally are agreed that the worst is yet to come," says the Bristol Herald-Courier, and asks, "But who will it happen to? It will happen to everybody who did not have sense enough to keep out of it."

"Militarism in the balance" is a Lynchburg News editorial headline. And it weighs heavily against civilization.

The Lynchburg Advance is sure that Tommy Atkins will be present at that little party being given in Europe by the Kaiser. What a bummer Tommy must be to attend a reception to which he was not invited. Doesn't he know that he was expected to stay at home until his "time was ripe," as General Behrhardt of Germany frankly has told him?

Estell offends more than the rest. By telling us of less majesty.

—New York Tribune. It makes us wrothy to hear Alice Ask if the Kaiser's captured Calais.

—Columbia State. It bores us to hear a refugee.

Speak of her trials in gay Paree.

"As we read the news from the other side, it looks as if God must have very little to do with the upheaval," says the Staunton Leader. Our private opinion is that He has issued a proclamation of neutrality.

The Clifton Forge Review and the Covington Virginian are having a lively argument as to which deserves the title of the first daily newspaper to be published in Alleghany County. The Virginian admits that the Review was published daily first, but that it is in a city, and so is separate and distinct from the county. To that the Review retorts that Clifton Forge was not a city until 1898, and the Review was a daily newspaper for a year prior to that time. The Virginian has not yet answered that. Having proclaimed ourselves neutral, we await with interest the renewal of the war.

The Scottsville Enterprise warns the beligerent nations of Europe that while the United States is anxious to keep out of the fighting, she knows how to fight when she must. "Snapping our ears are wise when they avoid the mastiffs' teeth." It says, "General Somebody, of the German army staff, thinks differently, having expressed the belief that subjugation of the United States would be a matter of only a few months.

The Scottsville Enterprise warns the beligerent nations of Europe that while the United States is anxious to keep out of the fighting, she knows how to fight when she must. "Snapping our ears are wise when they avoid the mastiffs' teeth." It says, "General Somebody, of the German army staff, thinks differently, having expressed the belief that subjugation of the United States would be a matter of only a few months.

Two more small wars have occurred.

Thursday night a bomb exploded in the residence of M. A. Sherrill, was burned, and in Manchester three frame buildings were destroyed during the same night.

General Forrest reports that the enemy has evacuated the Memphis and Chattanooga railroads to Memphis, and that Yankee troops are moving up the Mississippi River en route to Virginia and Missouri.

Next Monday ought to be quite a lively day in the United States if the signs of the papers from the country are to be believed. Both the government and the people are preparing for the draft—the one to enforce, the other to resist it.

George B. McClellan was nominated for the presidency to oppose Abraham Lincoln, by the Washington convention, and George H. Pendleton was nominated for the vice-presidency. The nominations took place on August 31. The vote stood, McClellan, 282; McClellan, 231.

Two more small wars have occurred.

Thursday night a bomb exploded in the residence of M. A. Sherrill, was burned, and in Manchester three frame buildings were destroyed during the same night.

General John H. Winder formerly the head of the military department of this district, but for the last few months assigned to the command of the Yankee prisoners of Andersonville, Ga., has been relieved from his command.

Judge Meredith decided yesterday that Dr. A. E. Pettigrew could not be compelled to testify in the case of the dust recently fought by John M. Daniel and E. C. Elmore, on the ground that to do so might incriminate him.

General John H. Winder formerly the head of the military department of this district, but for the last few months assigned to the command of the Yankee prisoners of Andersonville, Ga., has been relieved from his command.

General John H. Winder formerly the head of the military department of this district, but for the last few months assigned to the command of the Yankee prisoners of Andersonville, Ga., has been relieved from his command.

General John H. Winder formerly the head of the military department of this district, but for the last few months assigned to the command of the Yankee prisoners of Andersonville, Ga., has been relieved from his command.

General John H. Winder formerly the head of the military department of this district, but for the last few months assigned to the command of the Yankee prisoners of Andersonville, Ga., has been relieved from his command.

General John H. Winder formerly the head of the military department of this district, but for the last few months assigned to the command of the Yankee prisoners of Andersonville, Ga., has been relieved from his command.

General John H. Winder formerly the head of the military department of this district, but for the last few months assigned to the command of the Yankee prisoners of Andersonville, Ga., has been relieved from his command.

General John H. Winder formerly the head of the military department of this district, but for the last few months assigned to the command of the Yankee prisoners of Andersonville, Ga., has been relieved from his command.

General John H. Winder formerly the head of the military department of this district, but for the last few months assigned to the command of the Yankee prisoners of Andersonville, Ga., has been relieved from his command.

General John H. Winder formerly the head of the military department of this district, but for the last few months assigned to the command of the Yankee prisoners of Andersonville, Ga., has been relieved from his command.

General John H. Winder formerly the head of the military department of this district, but for the last few months assigned to the command of the Yankee prisoners of Andersonville, Ga., has been relieved from his command.

General John H. Winder formerly the head of the military department of this district, but for the last few months assigned to the command of the Yankee prisoners of Andersonville, Ga., has been relieved from his command.

General John H. Winder formerly the head of the military department of this district, but for the last few months assigned to the command of the Yankee prisoners of Andersonville, Ga., has been relieved from his command.

General John H. Winder formerly the head of the military department of this district, but for the last few months assigned to the command of the Yankee prisoners of Andersonville, Ga., has been relieved from his command.

General John H. Winder formerly the head of the military department of this district, but for the last few months assigned to the command of the Yankee prisoners of Andersonville, Ga., has been relieved from his command.

General John H. Winder formerly the head of the military department of this district, but for the last few months assigned to the command of the Yankee prisoners of Andersonville, Ga., has been relieved from his command.

General John H. Winder formerly the head of the military department of this district, but for the last few months assigned to the command of the Yankee prisoners of Andersonville, Ga., has been relieved from his command.

General John H. Winder formerly the head of the military department of this district, but for the last few months assigned to the command of the Yankee prisoners of Andersonville, Ga., has been relieved from his command.

General John H. Winder formerly the head of the military department of this district, but for the last few months assigned to the command of the Yankee prisoners of Andersonville, Ga., has been relieved from his command.

General John H. Winder formerly the head of the military department of this district, but for the last few months assigned to the command of the Yankee prisoners of Andersonville, Ga., has been relieved from his command.

General John H. Winder formerly the head of the military department of this district, but for the last few months assigned to the command of the Yankee prisoners of Andersonville, Ga., has been relieved from his command.

General John H. Winder formerly the head of the military department of this district, but for the last few months assigned to the command of the Yankee prisoners of Andersonville, Ga., has been relieved from his command.

General John H. Winder formerly the head of the military department of this district, but for the last few months assigned to the command of the Yankee prisoners of Andersonville, Ga., has been relieved from his command.

General John H. Winder formerly the head of the military department of this district, but for the